

STABLE FLY NOW SERIOUS MENACE

Bite of This Insect Is Far Different From That of Other Little Pests.

IS CAUSE OF HEAVY LOSS

It Breeds in Accumulations of Various Kinds of Vegetable Matter and Also in Manure—Spraying Is Not Satisfactory.

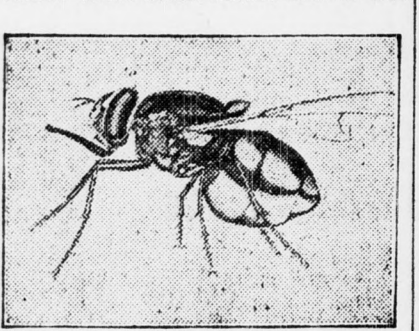
Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The acute pain produced by the bite of the stable fly brings to any man a sudden realization that this biting insect is not only a pest, but is also a source of great annoyance, especially to horses and cattle, and is an all-too-common and persistent pest.

The adult stable fly resembles the house fly, but is slightly larger and feels principally on the blood of animals, which it draws with its long, piercing mouth parts. It breeds in accumulations of various kinds of vegetable matter and also in manure, especially when the latter is mixed with straw. When straw stacks are wet and the cause heavy losses.

At times this fly becomes exceedingly abundant and occasions heavy losses among nearly all classes of livestock. Year in and year out it is a source of great annoyance, especially to horses and cattle, and is an all-too-common and persistent pest.

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Adult Female Stable Fly, Showing Body Enlarged With Blood.

soon after thrashing the flies breed in the decaying straw, and it is this set of conditions which produces the severe outbreaks.

Spraying animals with repellents is not very satisfactory, but the numbers of stable flies can be kept down by cutting properly for stable refuse and by stacking or otherwise disposing of straw. The United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., has prepared a bulletin "The Stable Fly," which will be sent on request. It gives complete instructions for the control or prevention of this pest.

RAISE SUCCESSION OF CROPS

It Is Possible to Have Several Good Crops for Table Use During Summer and Autumn.

By keeping all the garden space stirred and fresh for seeding it is possible to make a succession of plantings of several good crops to have them for use for a long season. By planting sweet corn, for example, early in the spring and then a couple of short rows about every two weeks till the middle of summer, it is possible to have sweet corn for table use for several months during the summer and autumn. Sweet corn may be planted at intervals from April to the last of July, and bunches during the same time. Bushes may be sown and coming on for use in a fresh state from March till the first of September in central latitudes. It is impossible here to enumerate all of the good things that can be had from the garden during the middle of the summer and through the fall months by keeping all the vacant spaces seeded and through seeding or setting out plants between rows of crops that will soon be out of the way.

SUMMER SPRAY APPLE TREES

Iowa Farmers Make Profit of \$10.75 From an Investment of 60 Cents on Each Tree.

A profit of \$10.75 from an investment of 60 cents is the sum made by the Iowa farmers who co-operated with the Iowa experiment station and their county agents in the summer spraying demonstrations. In each of 11 orchards in 10 counties representing every section of the state, there were 10 trees sprayed.

A yield of 7 bushels was received from the sprayed trees while the unsprayed trees from the same orchards yielded only 2 1/2 bushels each. The sprayed apples brought from \$2 to \$3 a bushel and the unsprayed ones brought only \$1. The trees were sprayed four times during the year, a cost of 60 cents apiece for material, labor, and depreciation on the spray outfit.

SORE SHOULDERS OF HORSES

One of Common Ailments While Animals Are at Work—Hitting Collar Is Cause.

One of the common ailments of horses when they are at work is sore shoulders. Sores on the points of the shoulders are usually caused by the collar being too tight or too long. The remedy is to put on a different collar or use a pad.

INSURE QUALITY OF MILK

In order to insure the best quality of milk for delivery, it should be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, as soon as possible after milking and kept at that point until it is delivered.

THE YOUNG TURKEYS

If the weather is warm and dry no shelter is required, as the points do better in the open. Should it be rainy, however, they need to be protected, for nothing is more injurious than for them to become wet and chilled.

WATCH FOR CURRANT WORMS

To control currant worms a spray of any arsenical poison can be used. This should be applied as soon as the worms appear.

CULLING THE EWES

Spring and summer are good times to cull the flock. Ewes that did not drop lambs in the spring should be marked and marketed.

On all farms great care should be taken to see that the weeds are not allowed to spread.

HIGH PRICES FOR EGGS

Here are some of the ways:

Select pure breeds that lay more or larger eggs, such as the White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds or Orpingtons.

Give better care, food and shelter, with dry, clean, vermin-proof nests.

Confine males except in breeding season.

Collect eggs frequently, especially in hot or muggy weather.

Store eggs in a dry, clean, cool place.

Use small and dirty eggs at home.

Market frequently, with protection at all times from heat.

Sell for cash on a basis of size and quality, "loss off," instead of "cure count."

Use an attractive package.

Combine shipments as a matter of economy.

SCIENTISTS HELPING BLUEBERRY INDUSTRY

New Jersey Grower Obtains Most Luscious Berries.

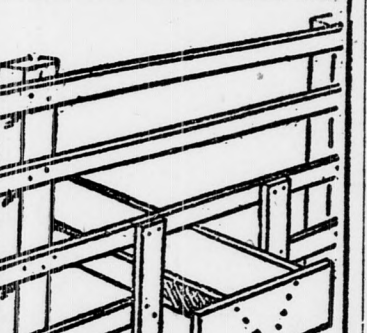
Instance of What Is Being Done Commercially by Men Who Utilize Information Given Out by Department of Agriculture.

Luscious blueberries—many of which are three-fourths of an inch in diameter—that sell for \$10 a bushel! Such is the price secured by a New Jersey grower, whose principal business has been growing cranberries but who recently took up the cultivation of blueberries. At present he has 20 acres which he planted in, and with carefully selected wild blueberry stock and, in part, with hybrids furnished by the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture. Not only are the berries on this tract of very high quality but the yield is prolific, the older plants producing at the rate of nearly 100 bushels to the acre. The plantation is situated at Willsboro, near Browns Mills. The success of this grower is but one instance of what is being done commercially by men who are utilizing the information supplied by the department of agriculture scientists. The latter have made a study of blueberry culture for several years and are able to furnish data regarding the best varieties and the most suitable soils. Of particular significance is the fact that blueberries thrive best on peat and sand soils, so acid as to be considered worthless for ordinary agriculture. Thus through blueberry culture it is possible to utilize many tracts which have been regarded as especially hard and unproductive.

FEEDING TROUGH FOR SWINE

Farmer Can Pour Slope Into Receipts Without Having Pigs Climbing His Legs.

The feeder can pour slops into this trough without having an earnest and overhanging litter of pigs climbing his boots and spilling the feed from under about two weeks after the middle of summer, it is possible to have sweet corn for table use for several months during the summer and autumn. Sweet corn may be planted at intervals from April to the last of July, and bunches during the same time. Bushes may be sown and coming on for use in a fresh state from March till the first of September in central latitudes. It is impossible here to enumerate all of the good things that can be had from the garden during the middle of the summer and through the fall months by keeping all the vacant spaces seeded and through seeding or setting out plants between rows of crops that will soon be out of the way.



Trough for Pigs.

ALL STOCK LIKE SOY BEANS

Crop Takes No More Moisture When Planted With Corn Than Do Weeds—Leaves Make Silage.

Soy beans take no more moisture when planted with corn than do weeds and the leaves make rich silage. The labor of caring for soy beans with corn is no greater than for corn alone. Properly cured, the crop is relished by all stock.

RAPE EXCELLENT FOR SWINE

Leaves Contain High Percentage of Protein—Little Tankage Needed to Balance Ration.

Leaves of rape are high in percentage of protein to dry matter, and pigs fed corn or barley or rape pasture do not need more than one-twentieth tankage or its equivalent in oilmeal, buttermilk or skim milk to balance the grain.

THE PEKIN DUCK

Among the pureblooded breeds of ducks none has a wider range than the Pekin which is equally as popular in Massachusetts and New York as in California. Indeed, it can almost be said to be the basis of the duck industry in this country.

PERMANENT IMMUNITY

The use of anti-hog cholera serum and cholera virus in producing an abiding permanent immunity against swine cholera is the greatest asset the swine industry has.

WATER SOIL THOROUGHLY

Water soil thoroughly at this time of year. It is the best way to get the ground lightly and does more harm than good.

SECRET OF ALFAIFA

The real secret of making alfalfa hay is to get the water out of the stems.

Sixty-five per cent of all the acreage raised in California is now being cultivated by tractors propelled almost exclusively by petroleum products or steam.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. R. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 18

DAVID SPARES SAUL'S LIFE.

LESSON TEXT—1 Sam. 26. GOLDEN TEXT—Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you.—Luke 6:27. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 Sam. 26. PRIMARY TOPIC—The Man Who Was Called to His Enemy.

JUNIOR TOPIC—"Paying Back." INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—"Overcoming Evil With Good." YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—"Treatment of Wounders."

1. Saul in Pursuit of David (vv. 1-10).

Ever since David took his departure from Jonathan (ch. 20), when that crowning act of friendship was shown, Saul had been hunting him as a wild animal. He now pursues him with 3,000 chosen men. David flees from place to place, hiding as he goes. Sometimes he is in the open country doing disreputable things. This is the period of his schooling which fitted him to be the eminent king that he was. It was a bitter period in his life, but God sent him to this school and adapted the instruction to his needs. David could have been the broad man that he was, had he not been prepared in this crucible of life experience. His reading deeply into trouble adapted him to write psalms suited to all men, in all ages, and under all conditions. His life swung through the arc of human experience, touching the highest point of fame and dipping to the depths of sorrow and shame. Then, personally, he learned many lessons, among which may be mentioned:

1. His own weakness. It was necessary that he be humbled under the sense of his infirmities. Unless a man has learned this lesson, sudden elevation to power will utterly ruin him.

2. His dependence upon God. David's many miraculous escapes caused him to realize that the Lord had redeemed him out of his adversity. His hiding places in the rocks gave him much of his imagery for the psalms.

3. He learned the country and people over which he was to rule. By knowing the grievous afflictions which Saul had heaped upon the people he could sympathize and remove them.

4. He learned the magnanimity of self-control. This a man must know before he can be a true king. He that rakes his spirit is better than he that rakes a city (Prov. 16:32).

1. Saul in David's Hands (vv. 4-20).

1. David sends out spies (v. 4). This he did to find out as to whether Saul was in a very deep.

2. David at Saul's camp (vv. 5-11). He took with him Abishai and went in the night to where Saul was sleeping. Abishai asked to be allowed to kill Saul, but David forbade him because Saul was the Lord's anointed.

3. David takes Saul's spear and crown of water (vv. 12-13). Once before at Engedi (ch. 24) David spared Saul's life. Now again he was at his mercy. This he did that he might show his righteousness to the king that he had no evil intent.

4. David taunts Abner, the king's bodyguard (vv. 14-16). He calls to Abner and says to him, "Why dost thou stand here? Thou art a fool, for thou art a man of war. Why dost thou stand here? Thou art a fool, for thou art a man of war. Why dost thou stand here? Thou art a fool, for thou art a man of war."

5. David reasons with Saul (vv. 17-20). When Saul recognized David's voice, David began to reason with him, showing that he had nothing but good intentions toward the king. He asked that he would show what wrong he had done or what evil intent was in his heart. David is very humble and begs Saul to relent, for surely if he had any wicked purpose he would not have saved his life twice when the Lord had placed Saul wholly at his mercy. David had peculiar regard for the Lord's anointed. He recognized the fact that the Lord had delivered Saul into his hands not to kill, but to save. He did not kill, neither did he allow his servant to kill. He regarded that which he could avert as being done by himself.

1. Saul's Confession (vv. 21-25).

1. He confessed that he had sinned. The sad feature about his confession is that it lacked conviction, for he went right on sinning. This is the great trouble with people. They are willing to confess that they are sinners, but still they go on sinning.

2. He confessed that he had sinned the fool and erred exceedingly. We see about us daily many using such expressions, but still they go on repeating their sins. David shows his magnanimity of spirit, however, in delivering the crown and the spear to Saul's servant. He knew that Saul's confession was not genuine, so he was afraid to go near. He knew the cunning of that sort of foe. He still appeals to Saul's kindness to him, and they never meet again.

Rise From Profoundest Grief.

A merciful Creator has so constituted us that we rise from the profoundest grief to bear with fortitude the saddest bereavements. What revives the awful decree of Fate, which rives hearts and makes the years to come seem black and bleak and cold and desolate, is less awful and less tragic as the months roll by. Men smile again, though poverty follows affliction, and though obscurity follows fame. A lost love finds him in the treasure house of the future. The darkest hour is the hour before the dawning.—Humphrey J. Desmond.

Where Is Your Treasure?

What is the world to us—an end or a pathway? Where does our treasure lie—here or beyond? As the years pass the world and its poor prizes bulking over less and less in our esteem, and the Lord Jesus Christ growing more precious to our hearts—David Smith.

Consider Faults of Others.

No one thing does human life more need than a kind consideration of the faults of others. Every one sin; every one needs forbearance. Our own imperfections should teach us to be merciful.

Meditation.

Meditation is the life of the soul; action is the reward of action; so meditate, that thou mayest do so; that thou mayest purchase honor, for which purchase give God the glory.—Quaker.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BAITMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, \$3; July, \$2.89, nominal; August, \$2.86, nominal; September, \$2.86, nominal.

Corn—Domestic yellow, No. 2, 2 or better, is quoted at \$1.95 per bu.

Bob Corn—Market about steady on a basis of \$1.95 per bu. for prime nearby yellow on spot, while stock arriving here by auto truck is higher, bringing \$1.95 per bu. for prime white and yellow.

Oats—No. 2 white, \$1.26@1.28; No. 3 white, \$1.25@1.26.

Rye—No. 2 western, spot, \$2.40; No. 1, \$2.45, 44c, nominal; standard, \$4.44@4.50; No. 2, \$4.44@4.50; No. 3, \$4.44@4.50.

Barley—No. 2 light clover mixed, \$1.10@1.12; No. 1, \$1.10@1.12; No. 2, \$1.10@1.12; No. 3, \$1.10@1.12.

Butter—Creamery, Western Separator, 50% fat, do, firsts, 58c; 50% fat, do, firsts, 58c; 50% fat, do, firsts, 58c.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 43c; Eastern Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 43c; Western (Ohio), firsts, 43c; West Virginia, firsts, 43c; Southern (North Carolina), firsts, 41c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, under 1 1/2 pounds, pound, 45c@50c; do, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 pounds, pound, 52c@55c; do, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 pounds, pound, 52c@55c; do, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 pounds, pound, 52c@55c.

Potatoes—White, New York River, barrel, \$10; do, new, Norfolk, No. 1, barrel, \$10.25; do, new, Norfolk, No. 2, barrel, \$10.25; do, new, Norfolk, No. 3, barrel, \$10.25.

Chickens—White, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 27c@28c; do, average run, 26c@27c; State, whole milk, twins current make, specials, 27c@28c; do, average run, 26c@27c.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, \$3.25, c. i. f. New York export.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.83, spot; No. 2, \$1.83, spot; No. 2, \$1.83, spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, \$1.28@1.30; No. 3 white, \$1.28@1.30; No. 2, \$1.28@1.30; No. 3, \$1.28@1.30.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 43c; do, extra firsts, 43c; do, extra firsts, 43c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extra, 57c@58c; do, extra (2 scores), 57c@58c; do, extra (2 scores), 57c@58c.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, current make, white and colored, specials, 27c@28c; do, average run, 26c@27c; State, whole milk, twins current make, specials, 27c@28c; do, average run, 26c@27c.

Live poultry—Broilers, by freight, 45c; do, by express, 45c@46c.

Potatoes—Jersey, 165 lbs, \$6.12.

PHILADELPHIA.—Corn—As to grade and location, \$1.85@1.95.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, 45c; do, current receipts, 45c; do, current receipts, 45c.

Oats—Lower, No. 2 white, \$1.30@1.31; No. 3 white, \$1.29@1.30.

Live Poultry—Fowls, heavy, 35c@37c; do, light, 32c@35c; broiling chickens, not leathers, 55c@70c; broiling chickens, white leghorns, 60c@65c; old roosters, 24c@26c; ducks, old, 28c@30c; do, springs, 35c@37c.

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